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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Timothy Scott, Patricia Gilchrist, Karen
Fisher, Gerald Klein, Helen Maldonado-
Valtierra, and Dan Koval, on behalf of
themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AT&T Inc., AT&T Services, Inc. and the
AT&T Pension Benefit Plan,

Defendants.

AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Case No. 3:20-cv-07094-JD

Plaintiffs Timothy Scott, Patricia Gilchrist, Karen Fisher, Gerald Klein, Helen Maldonado-
Valtierra, and Dan Koval by and through their attorneys, on behalf of themselves and all others
similarly situated, allege the following:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a civil enforcement action brought under sections 502(a)(2) and 502(a)(3) of
the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1132(a)(2) and
(a)(3), concerning Defendants’ violations of ERISA’s actuarial equivalence, anti-forfeiture, and joint
and survivor annuity requirements with respect to the AT&T Pension Benefit Plan (the “AT&T
Plan” or the “Plan”).

1 2. Plaintiffs and the class are all vested participants in the AT&T Plan which denies
2 them their full ERISA-protected pension benefits. Specifically, Plaintiffs are deprived of their vested
3 accrued benefits if they receive their pension benefit in the form of a Joint and Survivor Annuity.
4 This is because the Plan's terms reduce this form of benefits using "Joint and Survivor Annuity
5 Factors" which result in Plan participants receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of their vested
6 accrued benefit, contrary to ERISA.

7 3. A participant's pension benefit is generally expressed as a monthly pension payment
8 beginning at "normal retirement age," which is age 65 under the AT&T Plan. This monthly payment
9 is called a single life annuity¹ because it pays a monthly benefit to the participant for her entire life
10 (i.e., from the time she retires until her death).

11 4. Under ERISA, "if an employee's accrued benefit is to be determined as an amount
12 other than an annual benefit commencing at normal retirement age [of 65] . . . the employee's
13 accrued benefit . . . shall be the actuarial equivalent of such benefit[.]" ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C.
14 § 1054(c)(3).

15 5. Thus, if a participant elects a benefit other than a single life annuity, such alternative
16 form of benefit must be the actuarial equivalent of the single life annuity.

17 6. Actuarial equivalence is based on the financial concepts of the time value of money
18 and "present value," which hold that cash flows received at different points in time have different
19 values.

20 7. Present value is calculated using two primary actuarial assumptions: an interest rate
21 and a mortality table. The interest rate discounts the value of future payments to reflect the time
22 value of money, while the mortality table provides the expected duration of that future payment
23 stream based on published tables showing the statistical life expectancy of a person at a given age.

24 8. In addition, ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1053(a), provides that an employee's right
25 to her vested retirement benefits is non-forfeitable and states that paying a participant less than the
26 actuarial equivalent value of her accrued benefit results in an illegal forfeiture of her benefits. Thus,

27 ¹ An annuity provides retirement benefits paid every month from the time the participant
28 retires until she dies.

1 the Plan terms that reduce participant benefits to less than their actuarial equivalent value violate the
2 anti-forfeiture requirement set forth in ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1053(a).

3 9. This case concerns the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors used by the AT&T Plan,
4 which improperly reduce pension benefits in violation of ERISA's provisions and regulations.

5 10. The Plan's reduction factors used to calculate joint and survivor annuity benefits
6 violate the (i) the actuarial equivalence requirement at ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3)
7 and (ii) ERISA's "Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity" rules at § 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a)-
8 (d), which provide that all ERISA governed defined benefit plans provide Qualified Joint and
9 Survivor Annuities, which are the "actuarial equivalent of a single annuity for the life of the
10 participant." ERISA § 205(d)(1)(B), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(d)(1)(B).

11 11. Pension plans must offer married participants the option of receiving a payment
12 stream for their life and their spouse's life after the retiree dies; this is a "joint and survivor annuity."
13 ERISA § 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a)-(d). The joint annuity is expressed as a percentage of the
14 benefit paid during the retiree's life. For married participants, the joint and survivor annuity is the
15 default form of pension payment unless the spouse consents to the participant receiving a single life
16 annuity.

17 12. Relevant here, the Plan's Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors reduce benefits to less
18 than the actuarial equivalent amount of a participant's benefit expressed as a single life annuity at the
19 age of retirement. For example, if, at retirement, a participant's single life annuity benefit is \$10,000
20 per month, and she is married, her default form of benefit is a 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity,
21 which is reduced by a factor of 0.90 for most programs under the Plan.² As a result, the participant's
22 monthly benefit is 90% of \$10,000 per month, or \$9,000 per month. This level of reduction is
23 prohibited by ERISA because the actuarial equivalent benefit she is entitled to receive under ERISA
24 is approximately \$9,200 per month.

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26
27 ² See Table 1, *infra*, showing the Joint and Survivor Factors for the 15 programs in the Plan.
28 The Reduction Factor is 0.90 for nine of programs in the Plan, 0.88 for three of the programs, and
0.85 for the remaining three programs.

1 13. Additionally, the Plan maintains Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors (set forth below
2 in Table 1) that reduce those benefits to less than the actuarial equivalent of the participant's single
3 life annuity benefit, even though the applicable Treasury regulations³ require that "[a] qualified joint
4 and survivor annuity must be at least the actuarial equivalent of the [single life annuity]. Equivalence
5 may be determined, on the basis of consistently applied reasonable actuarial factors[.]" 26 CFR §
6 1.401(a)-11(b)(2).

7 14. In sum, ERISA requires that default joint and survivor annuities paid to married
8 retirees must also be actuarially equivalent to the single life annuity available to them at a particular
9 retirement age. In violation of ERISA, the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors set forth in the AT&T
10 Plan reduce participant benefits below their actuarial equivalent value.

11 15. To the best of Plaintiffs' knowledge based on the available information, the Joint and
12 Survivor Annuity Factors in the AT&T Plan generally applicable to the Class have not been updated
13 in over a decade, despite dramatic increases in longevity amongst the American public. Because the
14 Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors have not been updated to be in line with reasonable actuarial
15 assumptions, they do not yield actuarially equivalent payments to Class members as required by
16 ERISA. As a result, Defendants have improperly reduced Class members' pension benefits in
17 violation of ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(d)(1)(B). 29 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and
18 1055(d)(1)(B).

19 16. When retiring or deciding whether to retire, Plan participants like Plaintiffs rely upon
20 information provided to them by Defendants that describes the retirement options available to them.
21 Defendants incorporate the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors into their disclosures, leading Plan
22 participants to believe that they are entitled to retirement benefits that are less valuable to them than
23 ERISA provides.

24 17. The Class members, consisting of participants and beneficiaries of the AT&T Plan,
25 are harmed by Defendants' calculation and payment of benefits that result in less than the actuarial
26 equivalent of their protected retirement benefits, in violation of ERISA.

27 ³ The Tax Code contains numerous provisions which correspond to ERISA; here the
28 provision which corresponds to ERISA § 205 (29 U.S.C. § 1055) is 26 U.S.C. § 401(a)(11).

24. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to ERISA § 502(e)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2), because Defendant AT&T Inc. may be found in, employed Plaintiffs Scott, Gilchrist, and other Plan participants in, and otherwise does business in this District.

25. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to ERISA § 502(e)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2), because on information and belief, thousands of Plan participants reside in this District.

26. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to ERISA § 502(e)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2) because Plaintiffs Scott and Gilchrist reside and may be found in this District, and they worked for AT&T Inc. or one of its subsidiaries in this district.

27. Venue is also proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant AT&T Inc. does business in this District.

III. PARTIES

Plaintiffs

28. Plaintiff Timothy Scott is a resident of Newark, California. He worked for AT&T Services, Inc. or its predecessors in Oakland, California from August 1981 to August 2015 and participates in the West Program of the Plan. In 2015, Plaintiff Scott retired at age 58 and started receiving a 75% joint and survivor annuity. Based on the information available to Plaintiffs, Plaintiff Scott is harmed because Defendants applied a Joint and Survivor Annuity Factor to the calculation of his benefit, so that he is receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of the single life annuity option that was available to him when he retired at age 58.

29. Plaintiff Patricia Gilchrist is a resident of Brentwood, California. She worked for AT&T Inc. or its predecessors from April 1979 to October 2012 and participates in the Non-Bargained Program of the Plan. In 2012, Plaintiff Gilchrist retired at age 55 and started receiving a 50% joint and survivor annuity. Based on the information available to Plaintiffs, Plaintiff Gilchrist is harmed because Defendants applied a Joint and Survivor Annuity Factor to the calculation of her benefit, so that she is receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of the single life annuity option that was available to her when she retired at age 55.

1 30. Plaintiff Gerald Klein is a resident of El Dorado Hills, California. He worked for AT&T
2 Inc. or its predecessors from March 1996 until March 2019 and participates in the Nonbargained
3 Program of the Plan. In March 2019, Plaintiff Klein retired at age 66 and started receiving a 50% joint
4 and survivor annuity. Based on the information available to Plaintiffs, Plaintiff Klein is harmed
5 because Defendants applied a Joint and Survivor Annuity Factor to the calculation of his benefit, so
6 that he is receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of the single life annuity option available to him
7 when he retired in March 2019.

8 31. Plaintiff Karen Fisher is a resident of Cheney, Kansas. She worked for AT&T, Inc. or
9 its predecessors from 1982 to 2007, when she left the company at the age of 46. She is a fully vested
10 participant in the Plan. Plaintiff Fisher is harmed because she is unable to commence her pension
11 without being subject to the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors, which would result in her receiving
12 less than the actuarial equivalent of her single life annuity. Defendants disclosed inaccurate
13 information to Plaintiff Fisher about the value of retirement benefits available to her under the Plan
14 and ERISA, causing her to change her retirement plans to avoid being subject to draconian Reduction
15 Factors.

16 32. Plaintiff Helen Maldonado-Valtierra is a resident of Irving, Texas. She worked for
17 AT&T Inc. or its predecessors from 1993 to 2015 and participates in the Southwest Program of the
18 Plan. In 2015, Plaintiff Maldonado-Valtierra retired at age 63 and started receiving a 50% joint and
19 survivor annuity. Based on the information available to Plaintiffs, Plaintiff Maldonado-Valtierra is
20 harmed because Defendants applied a Joint and Survivor Annuity Factor to the calculation of her
21 benefit, so that she received less than the actuarial equivalent of a single life annuity option available
22 to her when she retired.

23 33. Plaintiff Dan Koval is a resident of Metuchen, New Jersey. He worked for AT&T Inc.
24 or its predecessors for approximately 34 years and participates in the Plan. In 2015, Plaintiff Koval
25 retired at age 55 and started receiving a joint and survivor annuity. Based on the information available
26 to Plaintiffs, Plaintiff Koval is harmed because Defendants applied a Joint and Survivor Annuity
27 Factor to the calculation of his benefit, so that he received less than the actuarial equivalent of a single
28 life annuity option available to him when he retired.

1 **Defendants**

2 34. **AT&T Inc.** is a media company comprised of multiple business units, including
 3 AT&T Communications which provides mobile, broadband and other communications services both
 4 domestically and abroad, and WarnerMedia, which produces entertainment, news, and sports media
 5 for film and television.

6 35. AT&T Inc. is the “plan sponsor” for the Plan within the meaning of § 3(16)(B), 29
 7 U.S.C. § 1002(16)(B).

8 36. AT&T Inc. makes contributions to the Plan to fund retirement benefits promised
 9 under the Plan.

10 37. **The AT&T Defined Benefit Plan (the “Plan”)** is a defined benefit plan within the
 11 meaning of ERISA § 3(35), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(35). The Plan is joined as a nominal defendant
 12 pursuant to Rule 19(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure solely to assure that complete relief
 13 can be granted.

14 38. **AT&T Services, Inc. (“AT&T Services”)** is a wholly-owned subsidiary of
 15 AT&T Inc., and is the Plan’s “administrator” within the meaning of ERISA § 3(16)(A), 29 U.S.C. §
 16 1002(16)(A). It is responsible for the general administration of the Plan.

17 39. Under the Plan Document⁴, AT&T Services is and was a “named fiduciary” of the
 18 Plan at all relevant times within the meaning of ERISA § 402(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a). As such,
 19 AT&T Services has/had the authority to control and manage the operation and administration of the
 20 Plan.

21 40. Based on AT&T Services’ discretionary authority and/or discretionary responsibility
 22 for Plan administration set forth in the Plan Document, AT&T Services is also a Plan fiduciary
 23 within the meaning of § 3(21)(A)(iii), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A)(iii).

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 4 Pursuant to ERISA § 402(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)(1), the Plan is established and maintained according to a written instrument (the “Plan Document”).

IV. LEGAL BACKGROUND

A. Actuarial Equivalence

41. Actuarial equivalence is a computation that is designed to ensure that, all else being equal, all forms of benefit payments have the same economic value as each other.

42. Generally, an actuarial equivalence computation considers the expected longevity of a participant and an interest rate which reflects a rate of return based on current market conditions.

43. To comply with ERISA, as well as to be considered a qualified plan under the Code, a plan must comply with specified valuation rules. *See* Treas. Reg. § 1.411(a)–11(a)(1).

44. ERISA provides that “in the case of any defined benefit plan, if an employee's accrued benefit is to be determined as an amount other than an annual benefit commencing at normal retirement age ... the employee's accrued benefit ... shall be the actuarial equivalent of such benefit[.]” § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3).

45. ERISA defines “normal retirement age” as age 65, or younger if provided by the pension plan. ERISA § 3(24), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(24); *see also* 26 U.S.C. § 411(a)(8); Treas. Reg. § 1.411(a)–7(b).

46. This actuarial equivalence requirement set forth in ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3), is repeated in the parallel Tax Code provision. 26 U.S.C. § 411(c)(3). The Treasury regulations that construe 26 U.S.C. § 411(c)(3) likewise confirm the actuarial equivalence rule. 26 C.F.R. § 1.411(c)-1(e) (referring to the “actuarial equivalence” of the participant’s accrued benefit in conformance with Treasury regulations).

47. In addition to the valuation rules referenced above, to comply with ERISA and to be considered a qualified trust under the Tax Code, a plan also must comply with certain actuarial equivalence rules. 26 CFR § 1.401(a)-11(a)(1).

48. The Treasury provides reasonable interest rates and mortality tables that are regularly updated. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 417(e)(3). These interest rates and mortality tables provide a reference point that ensures actuarial equivalence for present value calculations.

49. For a “qualified joint and survivor annuity,” ERISA § 205(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a) requires that pension plans offer married participants the option of receiving a payment stream for

1 their life and their spouse's life after the retiree dies; this is a "joint and survivor annuity." ERISA §
2 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a)-(d).

3 50. ERISA also provides that the qualified joint and survivor annuity shall be "*the*
4 *actuarial equivalent of a single life annuity* for the life of the participant." ERISA § 205(d)(1)(B),
5 29 U.S.C. § 1055(d)(1)(B) (emphasis added). This definition is repeated in the Tax Code provision
6 of ERISA at 26 U.S.C. § 417(b)(2) (defining "Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity" as "the
7 actuarial equivalent of a single life annuity for the life of the participant.").

8 51. Similarly, the Treasury regulations concerning joint and survivor annuities require
9 that a "qualified joint and survivor annuity *must be at least the actuarial equivalent* of the normal
10 form of life annuity or, if greater, of any optional form of life annuity offered under the plan.
11 Equivalence may be determined, on the basis of *consistently applied reasonable* actuarial factors[.]"
12 26 C.F.R. § 1.401(a)-11(b)(2) (emphasis added).

13 52. Treasury regulations explain this means "in the case of a married participant, the
14 QJSA must be *at least as valuable as any other optional form of benefit payable under the plan at*
15 *the same time.*" 26 C.F.R. § 1.401(a)-20 Q&A-16 (emphasis added)

16 53. In effect, the default form of pension annuity paid to a married retiree should have the
17 same value as the single life annuity that retiree could have elected and would be paid to that
18 retiree's analogous unmarried co-worker of the same age.

19 **B. Non-Forfeitability**

20 54. ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1053(a), sets forth "Nonforfeitability requirements,"
21 which provide that "an employee's right to his normal retirement benefit is non-forfeitable upon the
22 attainment of normal retirement age[.]"

23 55. The Treasury regulation which "defines the term 'nonforfeitable' for purposes of
24 these [non-forfeitability] requirements," 26 C.F.R. § 1.411(a)-4(a), states that "adjustments *in excess*
25 *of reasonable actuarial reductions*, can result in rights being forfeitable." (emphasis added).

26 56. Thus, distribution of retirement benefits that are less than their actuarial equivalent
27 value constitutes an impermissible forfeiture under ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1053(a).
28

V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The AT&T Plan

57. The Plan is an “employee pension benefit plan” within the meaning of ERISA § 3(2)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(2)(A) and a defined benefit plan within the meaning of ERISA § 3(35), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(35).

58. Pursuant to ERISA § 402(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)(1), the Plan is established and maintained according to a written instrument (the “Plan Document”).

59. The Plan provides retirement benefits to substantially all U.S. bargained and non-bargained employees of AT&T Inc. and its subsidiaries. As of the 2018 Plan year, the Plan had more than 475,000 participants and assets valued at approximately \$49 billion.

60. Benefits under the Plan are provided through separate programs that each provide benefits to a particular group of participants or beneficiaries. To the best of Plaintiffs’ knowledge based on the available information, the separate programs correspond to subsidiary companies which merged with or were acquired by AT&T Inc. over time.

61. To the best of Plaintiffs’ knowledge based on the available information, tens of thousands of Plan participants live in California, including in this District, and receive benefits through the Plan.

62. Under the Plan, a participant’s normal retirement benefit is expressed as a series of monthly benefit payments beginning at “normal retirement age,” and continuing until a participant’s death. No payments are made after the participant’s death. An annuity commencing at retirement and ceasing at the retiree’s death is called a “single life annuity.”

63. The default form of payment for unmarried participants is a single life annuity.

64. The Plan defines “Actuarial Equivalence” as “equality in value of the aggregate amounts expected to be received under different times and forms of payment using the Applicable Interest Rate and Applicable Mortality Table.”

65. Though the Plan Document purports to calculate actuarial equivalent benefits for some participants by using the “applicable interest rate” and the “applicable mortality table”

specified in 26 U.S.C. § 417(e)(3), the Plan does not in fact pay the “actuarial equivalent” for Joint and Survivor Annuities.

66. Rather, it determines retirement benefits after applying the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors contained in the Plan Document, which result in participants receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of their vested accrued benefit, in violation of ERISA. This constitutes equitable fraud or inequitable conduct.

67. AT&T Services, as the Plan’s Named Fiduciary and Plan Administrator was responsible for calculating and paying benefits in accordance with ERISA’s requirements and the Plan’s terms, unless those Plan terms themselves violated ERISA. AT&T Services acted disloyally because it calculated retirement benefits using the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors, which resulted in Class members receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of their vested accrued benefit. This allowed AT&T Services’ corporate parent, AT&T, Inc., to save money by reducing the amount of money AT&T Inc., the Plan sponsor, had to contribute to the Plan to fund benefits.

68. AT&T Services’ utilization of the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors to calculate retirement benefits for the Plan also allowed its corporate parent, AT&T Inc., to report in its SEC-mandated disclosure to shareholders a smaller pension benefit obligation, which improperly reduced AT&T, Inc.’s disclosed corporate liabilities and misrepresented AT&T’s true financial picture.

B. Joint and Survivor Annuity Benefits Under the Plan

69. For the Class, the Reduction Factors AT&T Services applies to determine Joint and Survivor Annuities result in payment of a benefit that is less than the actuarial equivalent of a participant’s single life annuity, as set forth below:

Table 1. Reduction Factors Used by Plan for Joint and Survivor Annuities (“J&SA”)			
Program	Reduction Factors		
	50% J&SA	75% J&SA	100% J&SA
AT&T Legacy Bargained Program	0.88	0.82	N/A
AT&T Legacy Management Program	0.88	0.82	N/A
Bargained Cash Balance Program	0.90	0.85	N/A
Bargained Cash Balance Program #2	0.90	0.85	N/A
DIRECTV Program	0.88	0.82	0.78
East Program	0.90	0.85	N/A

1	Management Cash Balance Program	0.90	0.85	N/A
2	Midwest Program	0.85	0.83	N/A
3	Mobility Bargained Program	0.90	0.86	0.82
4	Mobility Program	0.90	0.86	N/A
5	Non-bargained Program	0.90	0.85	0.80
6	Southeast Management Program	0.85	0.78	N/A
7	Southeast Program	0.85	0.78	N/A
8	Southwest Program	0.90	0.85	0.80
9	West Program	0.90	0.85	0.80
10	ERISA Compliant Factors Calculated Based on 26 U.S.C. § 417(e) Assumptions⁵	0.92	0.89	0.86

70. Thus, for example, if a participant in the Southeast Program has a single life annuity benefit of \$1,000 per month starting at age 65, and she retired at age 65 taking a 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity, under the Plan's rules her monthly pension payments would each be \$850 (0.85 x \$1000). And, if her spouse survived her, the spouse would receive monthly payments of \$425 (50% x \$850). If she had been paid the actuarial equivalent of her benefits, she would have received \$920 (0.92 x \$1000) per month during her lifetime and her surviving spouse would have received \$460 (50% x \$920) per month if the spouse survives her. Thus, she is underpaid about \$70 per month for her life and her surviving spouse is underpaid \$35 per month for his or her life.

71. If, instead, the same Southeast Program participant elected a 75% Joint and Survivor Annuity, under the Plan's rules her monthly pension payments would each be \$780 (0.78 x \$1,000). And, if her spouse survived her, the spouse would receive monthly payments of \$585 (75% x \$780). If she had been paid the actuarial equivalent of her benefits, she would have received monthly payments of \$890 (0.89 x \$1,000), for her lifetime, and if her spouse survived her, the spouse would receive \$667.50 (75% x \$890) per month until the spouse's death.

72. The calculation of a Joint and Survivor Annuity when using a reasonable interest rate and reasonable mortality table (e.g., those prescribed by 26 U.S.C. § 417(e)), is substantially more favorable for participants than use of the Plan's Joint and Survivor Reduction Factors, as shown in Table 1 above.

⁵ These figures are based on a participant who retires at normal retirement age. The Joint and Survivor Annuity Reduction Factors grow further from actuarial equivalence the younger the retiree's age.

1 73. The percentage of benefits forfeited because of the ERISA non-compliant Reduction
2 Factors applied to Joint and Survivor Annuity under the Plan's terms exceed 14% in certain
3 circumstances.

4 74. The Plan does not disclose the assumptions that form the basis of the Joint and
5 Survivor Annuity Reduction Factors. To the best of Plaintiffs' knowledge based on the available
6 information, these factors have not been updated in over a decade, despite dramatic increases in
7 longevity amongst the American public.

8 75. The increases in longevity of the American public are reflected in the longevity
9 increases in the mortality tables provided for by 29 U.S.C. § 1055(g), which are updated routinely by
10 the Treasury Department.

11 76. Nonetheless, the Plan uses Joint and Survivor Annuity Reduction Factors that are
12 outdated, unreasonable, less than the actuarial equivalent value of a participant's single life annuity
13 benefit, and thus result in the illegal forfeiture of vested benefits under ERISA.

14 77. The Joint and Survivor Annuity Reduction Factors also diverge from the actuarial
15 assumptions used to calculate other forms of benefits, such as deferred lump sum payments. As such,
16 Plan fails to use "consistently applied reasonable actuarial factors" in conformance with 26 CFR §
17 1.401(a)-11(b)(2).

18 78. In fact, the Plan does not attempt to determine "actuarial equivalence" for Joint and
19 Survivor Annuities, and instead calculates those benefits using the excessive Reduction Factors set
20 forth in Table 1 above.

21 79. Thus, while the Plan acknowledges the actuarial equivalence requirement of ERISA,
22 it fails to utilize an actuarial equivalence calculation for Joint and Survivor Annuities.

23 80. It is unreasonable for the Plan Administrator to fail to provide actuarially equivalent
24 benefits to all participants in the Plan.

25 81. Because ERISA requires that plan fiduciaries treat all plan participants equally and
26 equitably, AT&T Services as the Plan Administrator must act loyally and prudently to ensure that all
27 participants are receiving the actuarial equivalence of their accrued benefits. The Joint and Survivor
28

1 Annuity Reduction Factors that AT&T Services used to calculate these benefits penalize participants
2 for being married, compared to those who are single at retirement.

3 82. The Plan's failure to provide actuarially equivalent Joint and Survivor Annuity
4 Reduction Factors harms participants taking these benefits, causing them to lose, in the aggregate,
5 tens of millions of dollars in benefits.

6 83. Moreover, AT&T Services failed to disclose to participants that they would receive
7 less than the actuarial equivalent value of their benefit if they received a Joint and Survivor Annuity.

8 **C. Other Actuarial Assumptions by the Plan**

9 84. For purposes of minimum funding, ERISA requires that "the determination of
10 any present value or other computation under this section shall be made on the basis of actuarial
11 assumptions and methods—(A) each of which is reasonable (taking into account the experience of
12 the plan and reasonable expectations), and (B) which, in combination, offer the actuary's best
13 estimate of anticipated experience under the plan." ERISA § 303(h), 29 U.S.C. § 1083(h).

14 85. Here, the Plan's minimum funding requirements are determined using rates of
15 mortality based on RP-2014 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with projection Scale MP-2018 and
16 an interest rate of 6.5%, for Plan Year 2018.

17 86. In AT&T Inc.'s Annual Reports, it discloses to shareholders the value of the Plan's
18 pension obligations, which is calculated using updated interest rate and mortality assumptions that
19 reflect current experience. For its Annual Reports, AT&T Inc. determines the interest rates using
20 current yield curves for several hundred high-quality, fixed income corporate bonds, and updates "its
21 assumed mortality rates to reflect [its] best estimate of future mortality tables on an annual basis to
22 reflect current longevity rates."

23 87. To the best of Plaintiffs' knowledge based on the available information, the actuarial
24 assumptions the Plan uses for ERISA's minimum funding requirements and for disclosures in the
25 Annual Reports to AT&T shareholders both assume greater longevity and a higher rate of return
26 than do the assumptions underpinning the Joint and Survivor Annuity Reduction Factors. The Plan
27 therefore used different assumptions, regarding the same variables, to calculate ERISA funding
28

1 requirements and for shareholder disclosures (using *updated* assumptions), from those it used to
 2 calculate benefit reductions for Joint and Survivor Annuities (using *outdated* assumptions).

3 88. Thus, the Plan does not use “reasonable” actuarial assumptions based on “the
 4 experience of the plan and reasonable expectations” and which “offer the actuary’s best estimate of
 5 anticipated experience under the plan” when calculating Plan participants’ joint and survivor
 6 annuities, resulting in a reduction of benefits that is not permitted by ERISA.

7 **D. AT&T Failed to Disclose, and Otherwise Misrepresented, the Amount of Participants’**
 8 **ERISA-Protected Benefits. This Limits AT&T’s Funding Obligations and Reduces AT&T’s**
 9 **Expenses.**

10 89. ERISA requires that a fiduciary provide accurate information to participants so that
 11 they can make informed decisions about their retirement benefit choices. *Washington v. Bert Bell/Pete*
 12 *Rozelle NFL Ret. Plan*, 504 F.3d 818, 823-24 (9th Cir. 2007); *Krohn v. Huron Mem’l Hosp.*, 173 F.3d
 13 542, 547-58 (6th Cir. 1999).

14 90. AT&T has admitted that ERISA requires that Defendants provide complete and
 15 accurate information to the Plan participants about their benefit calculations.

16 91. When deciding if and when to retire, and what form of benefit to elect, Plaintiffs and
 17 other participants rely and relied upon the accuracy of information provided to them by Defendants
 18 to plan for retirement.

19 92. Defendants provide information to participants detailing the amount of retirement
 20 benefits AT&T will pay them under various forms of retirement benefit.

21 93. The information Defendants disclosed and continue to disclose to Plan participants
 22 concerning the optional forms of benefits incorporate the illegal Reduction Factors discussed above,
 23 preventing Plaintiffs and other Plan participants from adequately assessing what form of benefit to
 24 elect and how best to plan for their retirements.

25 94. Defendants do not disclose all the assumptions underlying the Reduction Factors to
 26 Plaintiffs and other participants.

27 95. Further, Defendants do not disclose to Plaintiffs and other participants the amount of
 28 pension they would receive if Defendants utilized actuarially equivalent assumptions.

1 96. For instance, Defendants informed Plaintiff Maldonado-Valtierra that she could elect a
2 single lump sum payment or a single life annuity, which Defendants described as having a relative
3 value of 100%. Defendants also informed Plaintiff Maldonado-Valtierra that she was entitled to a 50%
4 Joint and Survivor Annuity that was reduced by a factor of 0.9 (90%). Despite applying a .9 factor,
5 Defendants claimed that the 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity had a relative value of 97.7%. Thus,
6 Defendants misrepresented the relative value of Plaintiff Maldonado-Valtierra's Joint & Survivor
7 Annuity and amount of Joint & Survivor Annuity to which she was entitled under ERISA. Plaintiff
8 Maldonado-Valtierra sacrificed economic value by selecting a 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity rather
9 than a single life annuity, meaning she was paid less than the full actuarial value of a single life annuity
10 payable at the same time as the Joint & Survivor Annuity that she elected. Plaintiff Maldonado-
11 Valtierra, like all participants, was entitled to truthful and accurate information concerning her ERISA
12 protected pension. She was owed truthful and accurate information about the relative value of the
13 optional forms of benefits available under the Plan and disclosure that the 0.9 Joint and Survivor
14 Annuities Reduction Factor applied to her default pension form was not the actuarial equivalent of a
15 single life annuity payable at age 63 under the Plan.

16 97. Defendants failed to disclose to Plaintiff Klein that the Reduction Factors applied to
17 his Joint and Survivor Annuity provided a pension that was less than the actuarial equivalent of his
18 single life annuity. Thus, Plaintiff Klein was forced to choose between an improperly reduced Joint
19 and Survivor Annuity or forms of benefit that did not necessarily meet his retirement needs, such as a
20 single life annuity or single lump sum payment. Plaintiff Klein sacrificed economic value by selecting
21 a 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity rather than a single life annuity, the full actuarial value of which is
22 protected by ERISA but not disclosed or provided to Plaintiff Klein.

23 98. AT&T financially benefits by failing to disclose Plaintiffs' ERISA protected pensions
24 and foisting upon Plaintiffs and other plan Participants retirement outcomes that are not compliant
25 with ERISA.

26 99. AT&T gets a direct financial benefit from participants electing a Joint and Survivor
27 Annuity subject to illegal Reduction Factors, because AT&T pays these participants less than they
28 are required under ERISA and thereby reduces its funding obligations to the Plan.

VI. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

100. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of themselves and the following Class: All participants in the Plan (and their beneficiaries).

A. Numerosity

101. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. To the best of Plaintiffs' knowledge based on the available information, the Class includes well over one hundred thousand participants. According to governmental filings, there are over 170,257 active Plan participants in the Plan and more than 171,878 participants who are retired and receiving benefits under the Plan.

B. Commonality

102. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class and these questions predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- A. Whether the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors applicable to the Class violate the actuarial equivalence requirements of ERISA?
- B. Whether the Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors applicable to the Class cause Plan participants in the Class to illegally forfeit their vested benefits?
- C. Whether AT&T Services violated its ERISA fiduciary duties of loyalty, prudence, and to follow the Plan Document *only if* its terms are consistent with ERISA?
- D. Whether AT&T Services should be enjoined from following the Plan's Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors and required to calculate benefits based on reasonable actuarial equivalence calculations which are consistent with the Plan's other actuarial equivalence determinations?
- E. Whether the Plan should be reformed to eliminate any Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors which reduce pension benefits paid or payable to Plan participants below the actuarial equivalent value of those benefits?
- F. Whether Plaintiffs and members of the Class should be paid additional benefits under the Plan as reformed to provide them the difference between the benefit the Plan previously determined to be their reduced benefit and the actuarially equivalent value of their benefit?

C. Typicality

103. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because they arise out of the same policies and practices as alleged herein, and all members of the Class are affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct.

D. Adequacy

104. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the Class and they have retained counsel experienced and competent in the prosecution of ERISA class actions. Plaintiffs have no interests antagonistic to those of other members of the Class. Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and anticipate no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

E. Rule 23(b)(1) Requirements

105. The requirements of Rule 23(b)(1)(A) are satisfied because prosecution of separate actions by the members of the Class would create a risk of establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants

106. The requirements of Rule 23(b)(1)(B) are satisfied because adjudications of these claims by individual members of the Class would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the actions, or substantially impair or impede the ability of other members of the Class to protect their interests.

F. Rule 23(b)(2) Requirements

107. Class action status is also warranted under Rule 23(b)(2) because AT&T Services and AT&T, Inc. have acted vis-à-vis the Plan as a whole, which should result in appropriate final injunctive, declaratory, or other appropriate equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

108. Individual Class members do not have an interest in controlling the prosecution of these claims in individual actions rather than a class action because the equitable relief sought by any Class member will either inure to the benefit of the Plan or affect each Class member equally.

G. Rule 23(b)(3) Requirements

109. If the Class is not certified under Rule 23(b)(1) or (b)(2), then certification under (b)(3) is appropriate because questions of law or fact common to members of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The common issues of law or fact that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members include: those listed above in Section VI.B.

110. There are no difficulties in managing this case as a class action.

VII. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I: VIOLATION OF THE ACTUARIAL EQUIVALENCE REQUIREMENT AT ERISA § 204(C)(3), 29 U.S.C § 1054(C)(3) (AGAINST AT&T SERVICES AND AT&T INC.)

111. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by reference all prior allegations in this Complaint.

112. ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3) requires “if an employee’s accrued benefit is to be determined as an amount other than an annual benefit commencing at normal retirement age [here 65] . . . the employee’s accrued benefit . . . shall be the actuarial equivalent of such benefit[.]”

113. Thus, under § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3), if a participant takes her benefit as a Joint and Survivor Annuity, and the Plan reduces the participant’s benefit, the reduced benefit must be the actuarial equivalent of that benefit expressed as a single life annuity benefit starting at age 65.⁶

114. Relevant here, the Plan sets forth Reduction Factors used to determine the value of Joint and Survivor Annuities.

⁶ Separately, ERISA § 205, 29 U.S.C. § 1055, requires that, at the time a participant retires, if she takes her benefit as a Joint and Survivor Annuity, the value of the Joint Annuity must be no less the actuarial equivalent of a Single Life Annuity payable on that date of retirement, even if the participant retires early. *See* Count III, *infra*. Thus, Count III provides an independent claim from Count I, which is based on a comparison of the value of a participant’s Joint and Survivor Annuity versus a Single Life Annuity on the date the participant retires, even if she retires early.

1 115. The Plan defines “Actuarial Equivalence” as “equality in value of the aggregate
2 amounts expected to be received under different times and forms of payment using the Applicable
3 Interest Rate and Applicable Mortality Table.” Yet the Plan does not calculate Joint and Survivor
4 Annuities using reasonable assumptions for actuarial equivalence. Rather, it uses preset Reduction
5 Factors, which result in payment of less than the actuarial equivalent of the participant’s vested
6 accrued benefit. This violates ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3).

7 116. AT&T Services, as a Named Fiduciary and the Plan Administrator, was and is
8 responsible for paying all Plan participants the full value of their vested retirement benefits upon
9 retirement. But AT&T Services instead calculates benefits using outdated, unreasonable, and non-
10 actuarially equivalent Reduction Factors for Joint and Survivor Annuities. As such, AT&T Services
11 violates ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3) by impermissibly paying Plan participants less
12 than the actuarial equivalent of their ERISA-protected retirement benefits.

13 117. AT&T Inc., as the Plan Sponsor, was and is responsible for maintaining Plan terms
14 that are consistent with ERISA. To the best of Plaintiffs’ knowledge based on the available
15 information, for over a decade AT&T Inc. failed to update the Reduction Factors for Joint and
16 Survivor Annuities to conform with ERISA’s actuarial equivalence requirement. As such, AT&T
17 Inc. violates ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3).

18 118. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
19 bring a civil action to “(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the
20 terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or
21 (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

22 119. Pursuant to § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiffs seek all available and
23 appropriate equitable relief against AT&T Services and AT&T Inc. to redress the violations of
24 ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3) described herein, including, but not limited to the relief
25 set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

26 120. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
27 bring a civil action “for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title.”
28

121. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that “[a]ny person who is a fiduciary with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary.”

122. Pursuant to ERISA § 502(a)(2) and § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and § 1109(a), Plaintiffs seek all available and appropriate remedies against AT&T Services to redress violations of ERISA § 204(c)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3) described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

**COUNT II: VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-FORFEITURE RULES AT
ERISA § 203(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1053(A)
(AGAINST AT&T SERVICES AND AT&T INC.)**

123. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by reference all prior allegations in this Complaint.

124. ERISA § 203(a) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. § 1053(a), sets forth ERISA’s “Nonforfeitability requirements,” which provide that “an employee’s right to his normal retirement benefit is non-forfeitable[.]” The Treasury regulation, 26 C.F.R. § 1.401(a)-14(c), which “defines the term ‘nonforfeitable’ for purposes of these [non-forfeitable] requirements” state that “adjustments in excess of reasonable actuarial reductions, can result in rights being forfeitable.”

125. Thus, paying a participant less than the actuarial equivalent of her accrued benefit results in an illegal forfeiture of her benefits. ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1053(a).

126. As explained above, Class members received less than the actuarial equivalent of their benefits (expressed as single life annuities beginning at age 65)⁷ because the Plan’s Reduction

⁷ Separately, ERISA § 205, 29 U.S.C. § 1055, requires that, at the time a participant retires, if she takes her benefit as a Joint and Survivor Annuity, the value of the Joint Annuity must be no less the actuarial equivalent of a Single Life Annuity payable on that date of retirement, even if the participant retires early. *See* Count III, *infra*. Thus, Count III provides an independent claim from Count I, which is based on a comparison of the value of a participant’s Joint and Survivor Annuity versus a Single Life Annuity on the date the participant retires, even if she retires early.

1 Factors for Joint and Survivor Annuities provided them with less than the actuarial equivalent of
2 their ERISA-protected benefits.

3 127. AT&T Services, as the Plan Administrator, was and is responsible for paying all Plan
4 participants the full value of their non-forfeitable retirement benefits. But AT&T Services instead
5 calculated benefits using outdated and non-actuarially equivalent Reduction Factors for Joint and
6 Survivor Annuities. As such, AT&T Services caused and causes Plan participants to forfeit their
7 ERISA-protected benefits. Therefore, AT&T Services, violates ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. §
8 1053(a).

9 128. AT&T Inc., as the Plan Sponsor, was and is responsible for maintaining Plan terms
10 that are consistent with ERISA. To the best of Plaintiffs' knowledge based on the available
11 information, for over a decade AT&T Inc. failed to update the Reduction Factors for Joint and
12 Survivor Annuities to ensure that they provided participants with the actuarial equivalent of their
13 retirement benefits. As such, AT&T Inc. violates ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1053(a), by
14 maintaining Plan terms that result in an illegal forfeiture of benefits.

15 129. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
16 bring a civil action to "(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the
17 terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or
18 (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan."

19 130. Pursuant to § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiffs seek all available and
20 appropriate equitable relief against AT&T Services and AT&T Inc. to redress the violations of
21 ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(a) described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set
22 forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

23 131. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
24 bring a civil action "for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title."

25 132. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that "[a]ny person who is a fiduciary
26 with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon
27 fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the
28 plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which

1 have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other
 2 equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary.”

3 133. Pursuant to ERISA § 502(a)(2) and § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and §1109(a),
 4 Plaintiffs seek all available and appropriate remedies against AT&T Services to redress violations of
 5 ERISA § 203(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1054(a) described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set
 6 forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

7
 8 **COUNT III: VIOLATION OF THE QUALIFIED JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY**
 9 **REQUIREMENT AT ERISA § 205, 29 U.S.C. § 1055**
 10 **(AGAINST AT&T SERVICES AND AT&T INC.)**

11 134. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by reference all prior allegations in this
 12 Complaint.

13 135. ERISA § 205(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a) requires that all plans shall provide benefits in
 14 the form of a “Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity,” and ERISA § 205(d)(1)(B), 29 U.S.C. §
 15 1055(d)(1)(B) provides that it must be “the actuarial equivalent of a single annuity for the life of the
 16 participant.”

17 136. Treasury regulations setting forth plan requirements provide that a “qualified joint
 18 and survivor annuity must be at least the actuarial equivalent of the normal form of life annuity or, if
 19 greater, of any optional form of life annuity offered under the plan...determined, on the basis of
 20 consistently applied reasonable actuarial factors[.]” 26 C.F.R. § 1.401(a)-11(b)(2).

21 137. In other words, ERISA § 205(a) and (d) requires that at the time a participant retires,
 22 if she takes her benefit as a Joint and Survivor Annuity, the value of the Joint Annuity must be no
 23 less the actuarial equivalent of a Single Life Annuity payable on that date of retirement, even if the
 24 participant retires early.

25 138. As explained above, the Plan’s Reduction Factors for Joint and Survivor Annuities
 26 reduce a participant’s benefits to less than the actuarial equivalent value of their ERISA protected
 27 benefits expressed as single life annuity at the same retirement date, and they are based on different
 28 actuarial assumptions than the Plan uses for determining its funded status and for calculating other
 forms of benefits.

1 139. Class members whose benefits are calculated using the Plan's Reduction Factors for
2 Joint and Survivor Annuities receive less than actuarial equivalent value of their retirement benefits
3 expressed as single life annuity at the same retirement date because the factors are unreasonable and
4 inconsistent with the actuarial assumptions the Plan uses for determining its funded status and for
5 calculating other forms of benefits.

6 140. As such, the Plan's Reduction Factors for Joint and Survivor Annuities, set forth in
7 Table 1 above, violate ERISA § 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a)-(d).

8 141. AT&T Services, as the Plan Administrator, was and is responsible for paying all Plan
9 participants the full value of their ERISA protected benefits. Instead, AT&T Services determined
10 benefits using outdated and non-actuarially equivalent Reduction Factors for Joint and Survivor
11 Annuities, which use different actuarial assumptions than are used for deferred lump sum payments
12 or for funding calculations. As such, AT&T Services does not pay participants a Qualified Joint and
13 Survivor Annuity as required by ERISA. Therefore, AT&T Services violated ERISA § 205(a)-(d),
14 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a)-(d).

15 142. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
16 bring a civil action to "(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the
17 terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or
18 (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan."

19 143. Pursuant to § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiffs seek all available and
20 appropriate equitable relief against AT&T Services and AT&T Inc. to redress the violations of
21 ERISA § 205, 29 U.S.C. § 1055 described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth
22 below in the Prayer For Relief.

23 144. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
24 bring a civil action "for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title."

25 145. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that "[a]ny person who is a fiduciary
26 with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon
27 fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the
28 plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which

1 have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other
 2 equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary.”

3 146. Pursuant to ERISA § 502(a)(2) and § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and §1109(a),
 4 Plaintiffs seek all available and appropriate remedies against AT&T Services to redress violations of
 5 ERISA § § 205, 29 U.S.C. § 1055 described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth
 6 below in the Prayer For Relief.

7
 8 **COUNT IV: BREACHES OF FIDUCIARY DUTY**
 9 **(AGAINST AT&T SERVICES)**

10 147. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by reference all prior allegations in this
 11 Complaint.

12 148. During all relevant times, AT&T Services was a Named Fiduciary of the Plan and
 13 was responsible for paying benefits in accordance with ERISA’s requirements and the Plan’s terms,
 14 unless those Plan terms themselves violated ERISA.

15 149. ERISA § 404(a)(1)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A), requires AT&T Services, as the
 16 Plan Administrator charged with paying benefits consistently with ERISA’s requirements, to act
 17 loyally in the best interest of all Plan participants, including the Class members. This duty further
 18 requires AT&T Services to communicate with Plaintiffs and other Plan participants honestly and
 19 accurately.

20 150. ERISA § 404(a)(1)(B), 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B), requires that a AT&T Services, as
 21 the Plan Administrator charged with paying benefits consistently with ERISA’s requirements, act
 22 prudently when determining benefits owed to Plan participants, which includes ensuring that all
 23 benefits paid pursuant to the Plan conformed with ERISA’s statutory requirements and Treasury
 24 regulations.

25 151. ERISA § 404(a)(1)(D), 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(D), requires that a fiduciary with
 26 respect to a plan shall discharge their duties “solely in the interest of participants and beneficiaries
 27 and . . . in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan” insofar as such
 28 documents are “consistent with” subchapters I and III of ERISA.

152. AT&T Services breached these fiduciary duties by, *inter alia*:

- A. Disloyally reducing Class members' pension benefits through application of Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A), which: i) resulted in Class members receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of their vested accrued benefit and; ii) enabled AT&T Inc. as Plan Sponsor, to save money by reducing the amount it had to contribute to the Plan to fund benefits and ultimately pay to Plan participants;
- B. Disloyally reducing Class members' pension benefits through application of Joint and Survivor Annuity Factors in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A), which resulted in Class members receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of their vested accrued benefit and enabled AT&T Inc. as Plan Sponsor to report in its SEC-mandated disclosure to shareholders a smaller pension benefit obligation. This improperly reduced AT&T Inc.'s disclosed corporate liabilities and misrepresented AT&T's true financial picture;
- C. Disloyally providing inaccurate and misleading information to Class members, suggesting that Class members were entitled to forms of benefit that were less valuable than ERISA mandates;
- D. Failing to act prudently when determining benefits owed to Plan participants by, *inter alia*, ensuring that all benefits paid are/were in conformed with ERISA's requirements set forth in 29 U.S.C. §§ 203, 204, and 205, which caused Class members to receive less than the full value of their ERISA-protected accrued benefit and violated AT&T Services duty of prudence set forth at 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B);
- E. Following Plan terms which violate ERISA (specifically 29 U.S.C. §§ 203, 204, and 205) which constitutes a fiduciary breach, 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(D), and results in participants receiving less than the actuarial equivalent of their vested accrued benefit and result in participants forfeiting a portion of their vested accrued benefit;

153. As a direct and proximate result of these fiduciary breaches, Plaintiffs and Class members lost tens of millions of dollars in vested accrued pension benefits.

154. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to bring a civil action "for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title."

155. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that "[a]ny person who is a fiduciary with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which

1 have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other
 2 equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary.”

3 156. Pursuant to ERISA § 502(a)(2) and § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and § 1109(a),
 4 Plaintiffs, on behalf of the Plan, seek all available and appropriate remedies against AT&T Services
 5 to redress and make good to the Plan all losses caused by its violations of ERISA § 404, 29 U.S.C. §
 6 1104, including but not limited to the relief to the Plan requested below in the Prayer For Relief.

7 157. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
 8 bring a civil action to: “(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the
 9 terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or
 10 (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

11 158. Pursuant to § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiffs seek all available equitable
 12 relief against AT&T Services to redress their violations of ERISA and provide all appropriate relief
 13 to Plan participants, including but not limited to the relief requested below in the Prayer For Relief.

14 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

15 Plaintiffs pray that judgment be entered against Defendants on all claims and seek the
 16 following relief:

17 A. A declaratory judgment that the Plan’s Reduction Factors for Joint and Survivor
 18

19 Annuities violate ERISA’s actuarial equivalence requirement set forth in § 204(c)(3), 29
 20 U.S.C. § 1054(c)(3) and violate ERISA’s anti-forfeiture provision at § 203(a), 29 U.S.C.
 21 § 1053(a).

22 B. A declaratory judgment that the Plan’s Reduction Factors for Joint and Survivor
 23

24 Annuities violate ERISA’s qualified joint and survivor annuity requirements set forth in §
 25 205(a), (d), 29 U.S.C. § 1055(a), (d).

26 C. A declaratory judgment that AT&T Services breached its fiduciary duties in violation of
 27 ERISA § 404, 29 U.S.C. § 1104 for, inter alia, following Plan terms that violated ERISA
 28 and for failing to pay benefits to all Plan participant in conformance with ERISA §§
 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d).

- 1 D. Reformation of the Plan: (i) to reform the Plan to provide that Joint and Survivor
2 Annuities Factors may only be used when they provide at least the actuarial equivalent
3 value of a Single Life Annuity payable at the same age; (ii) to bring the Plan into full
4 compliance with ERISA; and (iii) to pay all benefits owed to Class members based on the
5 Reformed Plan.
- 6 E. An injunction ordering Defendants: (i) to accurately disclose to all Class members their
7 optional forms of benefits as recalculated under the Reformed Plan, whether or not that
8 participant has started collecting pension benefits; (ii) to eliminate and bar any future use
9 of Reduction Factors that result in less than the actuarial equivalent value of the
10 participants single life annuity at retirement; (iii) to bring the Plan into compliance with
11 ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and
12 1055(a)-(d); and (iv) to recalculate and pay all amounts owed to Class members as a
13 result of the violations of ERISA set forth herein.
- 14 F. An order requiring Defendants to provide an accounting of all prior payments of benefits
15 under the Plan for which the Reduction Factors discussed herein were used to determine
16 Joint and Survivor Annuities, and provide information to recalculate those payments to
17 Class members in compliance with ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(a)-(d), 29
18 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d).
- 19 G. Declaratory and injunctive relief as necessary and appropriate, including enjoining the
20 Defendants from further violating the duties, responsibilities, and obligations imposed on
21 them by ERISA with respect to the AT&T Plan and ordering Defendants to pay future
22 benefits in accordance with ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§
23 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d).
- 24 H. Disgorgement of any benefits or profits Defendants received or enjoyed due to the
25 violations of ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a),
26 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d).
- 27
28

- 1 I. Restitution of all amounts Defendants kept in the Plan but were obliged to pay to
2 Plaintiffs and other Class members in accordance with ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and
3 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d).
- 4 J. Surcharge from Defendants totaling the amounts owed to participants as a result of the
5 violations of ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a),
6 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d).
- 7 K. Relief to the Plan from AT&T Services for its violations of ERISA § 404, 29 U.S.C. §
8 1104, including a declaration that the Joint and Survivor Annuities Reduction Factors
9 contained in the Plan violate ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3), and 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§
10 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d); restoration of losses to the Plan and its participants
11 caused by AT&T Services' fiduciary violations; disgorgement of any benefits and profits
12 AT&T Services received or enjoyed from the use of the Plan's assets or violations of
13 ERISA; surcharge; payment to the Plan of the amounts owed to Class members caused by
14 fiduciary breach so that those amounts owed can be provided to Plan participants; and all
15 appropriate injunctive relief, such as an order requiring AT&T Services to pay all Plan
16 participants fully ERISA-compliant benefits in the future and to ensure that all benefits it
17 pays to participants conform to the requirements set forth in ERISA §§ 203(a), 204(c)(3),
18 and 205(a)-(d), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1053(a), 1054(c)(3), and 1055(a)-(d).
- 19 L. An award of pre-judgment interest on any amounts awarded to Plaintiffs pursuant to law.
- 20 M. An award of Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, expenses and/or taxable costs, as provided by the
21 common fund doctrine, ERISA § 502(g), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g), and/or other applicable
22 doctrine.
- 23 N. An order awarding, declaring or otherwise providing Plaintiffs and the Class any other
24 appropriate equitable relief under ERISA § 502(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a), or any other
25 applicable law, that the Court deems just and proper.
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1 Dated: January 7, 2021

2 Respectfully submitted,

3 /s/ Michelle C. Yau

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